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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
OVERCAST  
Barometer, 29.76

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August 26, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 82  
Humidity 96

August 26, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 87  
Humidity 93 74

7441 日八廿月七

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1916.

大拜禮 號六廿月八年英港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM

## TELEGRAMS.

### CONDENSED.

COALITION CANDIDATE WAS RETURNED UNOPPOSED FOR COLNE VALLEY. LATEST FRENCH SUCCESS WAS OBTAINED AGAINST THE PRUSSIAN GUARDS. BAVARIAN REGIMENTS FROM VERDUN ATTACKED BRITISH NEAR THIEPVAL. COUNT TISZA DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRENTINO OFFENSIVE. THE FRENCH HAVE TAKEN 350 MORE PRISONERS SOUTH OF MAUREPAS. VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACK ON HILL 121 REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES. GERMAN ATTACKS ON FLEURY AND APREMONT FOREST FAILED UTTERLY.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

### THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

#### Prussian Guards Defeat.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 25, 3.35 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the success gained yesterday by the French is the more brilliant because it was obtained against the First Division of the Prussian Guard, under the command of Prince Eitel Friedrich.

#### Troops From Verdun on British Front.

August 25, 3.35 p.m.  
It is stated that the attack against the British south of Thiepval was made by two Bavarian regiments belonging to a division from Verdun.

#### Fierce Enemy Attacks Fail.

August 25, 3.55 p.m.  
A Paris communique states:—A violent enemy counter-attack against Hill 121, south of Maurepas, was repulsed with heavy losses. German attacks on Fleury and the forest of Apremont failed utterly. We have consolidated our new positions to the north and north-east of Maurepas. The enemy while attacking Hill 121 was swept by artillery and machine-gun fire and was unable to approach our lines anywhere. We have taken prisoner here 350 men since yesterday. Artillery has been most active on both sides in the region of the Thiaumont work.

### COALITION CANDIDATE RETURNED.

August 25, 3.35 p.m.  
Mr. Mallat (P), Coalition candidate, was returned at the Colne Valley bye-election. The vacancy was caused by the retirement of Mr. C. Leach (Liberal).

### DISSENSION IN HUNGARY.

August 25, 3.35 p.m.  
A further indication of the dissension in Hungary is to be found in a statement by Count Tisza (the Premier) disclaiming responsibility for the Trentino offensive.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE PARIAH.

August 24, 11.10 a.m.  
Commenting on the speech of Mr. Birkett, at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, "The Times" says that it believes his declaration that Germany must be treated as a pariah and an outcast until she has won her right of recognition as a civilized nation, expresses well the view which is firmly adopted by representative business bodies throughout Great Britain, and certainly strongly held in the City of London.

### HERR LIEBKNECHT'S PUNISHMENT.

August 24, 11.40 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Supreme Court-martial at Berlin has dismissed the appeal of Liebknecht, the socialist against his sentence of 24 years penal servitude for war treason, and has increased the sentence to four years and one month, depriving him at the same time of all civil rights for six years.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

#### Things Looking Black for Germany.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 24, 11.10 a.m.  
Reuter's Paris correspondent telegraphs that continuous British progress on the Somme has now brought us close to our original objectives, namely, the villages of Guillemont, Ginchy, Martin Puich, Courcellette and Thiepval. A footing has been gained at the first-named, where a desperate struggle has been proceeding for three days against the Brandenburgers, who are gradually being worn down. We are only half-a-mile from Thiepval, where the situation for the Germans is becoming precarious.

#### British Effect Further Captures.

August 25, 12.05 a.m.  
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, reports: South of Thiepval, 300 yards, by 400 yards deep, of enemy trench was taken, with many prisoners.

#### Further French Successes.

August 25, 1.50 a.m.  
A Paris communique states: North of the Somme we attacked the German positions in the Maurepas region, and captured in a single rush part of the village still held by the Germans, and the adjoining trenches. We carried a line 200 yards beyond, on a front of two kilometres. We captured 200 prisoners and 10 machine guns south of the Somme. An artillery duel took place east of the Meuse. Several German counter-attacks on our new front between Thiaumont and Fleury were repulsed. We advanced slightly beyond Fleury. Three hundred prisoners were taken yesterday and to-day in the Fleury sector.

### THE RUSSIANS.

#### Plans Against Turks Develop.

August 24, 11.40 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that it is officially believed that between 12 and 16 Turkish divisions are operating in the Erzindjan region, and that about two corps are engaged at Lake Van on the Bitlis-Mush line, and between four and six divisions in Mesopotamia. Military experts are of opinion that the Turkish initiative on the Caucasian front, more particularly in Persia, north-eastward of Hamadan, is on the verge of collapse. The Russian successes southward of Lake Urmia are most important strategically. The Turkish object of diverting the Russians from the Erzindjan-Sivas line has been signally unrealised. The Russian plans on the Caucasian front embrace immense distances, but are slowly and surely developing.

#### Mush Re-occupied.

August 24, 11.00 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Russians have re-occupied Mush. Two thousand, three hundred prisoners were taken.

### GERMANY'S AIR PERFORMANCES.

#### Some New Zeppelins.

August 24, 1.50 p.m.  
Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, speaking at Bury St. Edmunds, said that he had information as to some new German super-Zeppelins, 790 feet long, of a maximum speed of 65 miles, over a radius of 3,000 miles, with a bomb-carrying capacity of five tons, which will be available by October.

#### The Latest Raid.

August 25, 3.00 a.m.  
It is officially stated that several airships crossed the east and south-east coasts of England at midnight and dropped a number of bombs. So far no damage or casualties have been reported.

#### "The Damage is Slight."

It is officially stated that of the six air-raid raiders only one travelled far inland. So far, nine persons are reported injured, some fatally. The damage is slight. An aeroplane fired at a raider at close range, but the raider escaped.

The air-raid raiders came at intervals between midnight and three in the morning. Several bombs are reported to have been aimed at ships.

The damage includes—Two houses wrecked, a railway station and several houses damaged, and two horses killed. Anti-aircraft guns were brought into action, both from land and from ships and aeroplanes went up in pursuit.

### BRITAIN'S TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

August 24, 1.50 p.m.  
The commandant of a London Hospital states that 75 per cent. of the wounded treated in the United Kingdom are able to return to service.

## TELEGRAMS.

### AUSTRALIA'S PREMIER.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 24, 1.50 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne telegraphs that Mr. Hughes, the Premier, is returning after three days' speech-making in Sydney, in which he is urging Australians to prepare to make greater sacrifices. His position is regarded as immensely strengthened, and he has received numerous expressions of trust in his leadership. Although the Premier has not mentioned a word as to conscription, there is not the slightest doubt as to his intentions. The Federal Labour Party is discussing the matter, and the Federal Parliament meets on August 30.

### PROGRESS IN EAST AFRICA.

August 24, 7.10 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at General Van der Vent's headquarters reports that the South African Horse have entered Kilosa.

### ITALIAN PROGRESS.

August 24, 7.10 p.m.  
An Italian communique states: We occupied a position at the head of the Fossennica valley. The enemy violently counter-attacked and retook it, but was finally driven off. We carried enemy trenches at the head of the Cia valley.

### A CONFERENCE AT CALAIS.

August 26, 1.58 a.m.  
It is officially announced that a Conference held at Calais yesterday, which was attended by Mr. Asquith, Mr. McKenna, the Hon. E. S. Montagu, Mr. McKinnon Wood, the Lord Chief Justice, the Governor of the Bank of England, M. Briand, M. Ribot, and the Governor of the Bank of France—concluded an arrangement with regard to payments abroad and the maintenance of exchange between the two countries. The Conference reached a complete agreement on all the subjects discussed.

## DANGER AHEAD.

### Discovery of the "Unseen Hand."

A "London Correspondent" of a provincial newspaper remarks on the subject of inquiry and action with regard to the future of industry and trade that "the cloven hoof of the Tariff Reformer keeps showing itself even under a Coalition Government." The foot may or may not be a welcome intrusion, but it has as much right to be there as the head and ears of that loud-voiced animal whose foot is a hoof. What is to be feared with regard to the future is that whatever recommendations are made by the various committees on industries they will be made the subject of misrepresentations for political purposes and for a political campaign if possible on behalf of what is named Free Trade. That, of course, is the lawyer-politician's game. The end of the law is to some men what they name Parliamentary distinction. The question that has now to be faced is whether the public and business men in and out of Parliament who believe the first concern of our nation is its industrial development and prosperity will heed the warning against that campaign. The public must refuse to be misled by any Free Trade versus Protection cry. It is with reason that the words "industry and the trade" are found in that sequence in these remarks. The expression trade and industry is an inversion of significance. In fact, the latter phrase is eloquent of the grand mistake that has been made all along and was leading to our being crushed out of our industrial, manufacturing, and productive supremacy. There is a confusion of meaning in it which has helped a dangerous tendency. Trade is the consequence of production, i.e., of industry. It is not enough to be up to the elbow in other people's money and to be producing the goods of other nations and to be not even a by-product in other nations' manufactured goods and to be a great depot. A vast depot and clearing-house is not a desirable conception of national greatness. The growth of figures representing that kind of "business" does not represent prosperity. We were on the wrong tack. A Radical provincial daily newspaper has discovered that a "new" catch cry has been born "within the last few days," namely, "The Unseen Hand." The phrase is nearly as old as the war, and consequently as the said journal's lapse into patriotism. But the patriotism of certain politicians, newspapers, and some self-appointed very good people, does not include the abandonment of other "Liberal principles." Little Englandism has gone for the time being, but not that hoary misnomer, Free Trade; the Declaration of London has gone, but the men who made it are in power. The reference to the "Unseen Hand" was first made considerably over eighteen months ago, and is older than the Coalition Cabinet. It was the evidence of the "Hand" which caused the Liberal Cabinet which caused the phrase to be coined. If it has become more frequently used it is because so many of the old Cabinet are in the present one. The Unseen Hand is the power of German influence, friendship, and especially of finance, that are not eradicated and these are aided by the "highbrows" and by avowed anti-patriotic shenanigans at the phrase will not destroy the reasons that created it and still exist. Nowhere are those reasons more evident than in some Yorkshire and Lancashire towns, and in certain London circles. The hope and the intention of those circles is to resume the old trade and financial relations with the Germans, their friends, and they are prepared and preparing to do so. That is the Unseen Hand collectively. It has powerful individual backing. One of its weapons is the "Free Trade" cry, and another is the "peace" cry. The men who are Free Traders are not only not without brains, but they are not without courage. It is by finding in other

## TELEGRAMS.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### FOREST FIRES IN CANADA.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]  
London, Received August 25.  
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa reports the recurrence of forest fires in northern Ontario. Twenty farmers in Hudson township perished. The Oasey cobalt mine near New Liskeard was destroyed. A woman and six children were burned. Other mines are threatened. The intensity of the fire is indicated by the presence of dense smoke in Ottawa, 200 miles distant.

#### WELL-KNOWN BANKER'S DEATH.

London, Received August 25.  
The death is announced of Sir Richard Martin, the well-known London banker.

#### THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

London, Received August 25.  
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen reports that the Landsting has rejected the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies. All efforts of the King to constitute a coalition cabinet to pass the sale have thus failed.

really a national danger. Some may be the puppets of politicians and of politics run mad. But whether they know it or not they are friends of the enemy. The Unseen Hand, as expressed in a campaign on behalf of Free Trade, is the preference for German friendship to that of France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Belgium, and Serbia. When that campaign begins the Hand will no longer be "Unseen." It will work through its agents of the Cobden Club and the gentlemen who boasted only days before the war that we were on the best of terms with Germany. The tools of the Unseen Hand work on the public by using the phrase "British Trade," by which they mean wholly and solely the interests of merchants. It may not have been noticed that the very Cobdenites and "merchants" Trade Committee on the Textile Industry has heard first the evidence of merchants. We expect a Cobden pamphlet from them shortly. In the meantime the journal that has just discovered the "catchword" of the "Unseen Hand"—"the most admirable invention of the war," as it sneeringly says—has been really up-to-date in discovering "a well-known Manchester merchant," quite appropriately after the committee's first labour, and he has informed them: "The notion has been widely promulgated that British exporters are hopelessly conservative, and lose business because of an indolent attachment to British weights and measures or money tables. Of course, it is all nonsense, and it is time the misapprehension was dispelled. Our merchants push their business in the most modern ways."

Something must be wrong, for all the evidence from our officials and our Consulate is the other way. But perhaps "the most modern ways" means that Manchester business is "pushed" through German agents abroad!—G. B.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Palace Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Park Club—War Letters by Mr. Frank Coleman, F.R.G.S.—9.30 p.m.

#### TOMORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Palace Theatre—9.15 p.m.







## GENERAL NEWS.

**Cancelled.**  
The Resident of Perak has cancelled the special export duty on tin produced in Upper Perak, and imposed on the export of such tin the same duty as is imposed on the export of tin produced in other places in the F.M.S.

**Singapore Rubber Association.**  
During the first half of the current year, the Singapore Chamber of Commerce Rubber Association sold 8,819 tons of rubber out of 9,435 tons offered, as against 7,322 tons and 11,167 tons, respectively, in the corresponding period of 1915.

**Admiral Sah.**  
Admiral Sah Chee-ping, Inspector-General of Kien and Kwangtung, has started from Woonung for Kwangtung on board of the Cruiser Haiyung with one thousand Northern troops of the 4th Division from Shanghai, says the *Peking Daily News* of August 18. The other cruisers, such as Haishen, Tsaitien, Chaoho, etc. will also leave Woonung for Canton in a few days.

**A Letter from the Queen.**  
Lieut. Stirling, of the Malacca Volunteer Rifles, has just been honoured with the receipt of a letter from H. M. the Queen, in which Her Majesty displays her interest in the formation of the Malacca Volunteer Rifles, composed of British, Chinese and Malays. Her Majesty graciously honours the Malacca Volunteer Rifles by adding that she will have very much pleasure in accepting a photograph of the corps, and this will be forwarded at a later date. — *Malay Mail*.

**F.M.S. "Special Joy"**  
2nd Lieut. T. W. Patton, 7th Royal Irish Fusiliers, of the F.M.S. Government Service, in a letter to his brother at Kuang, says: "This is being written in a crowded little dug-out where we have the company officers' mess and sleep on the floor. . . . Only a scratch on my jaw so far from something which exploded—a Hun missile I mean—between one of my sergeants and me, in a trench, and sent him to hospital with a damaged arm and shell shock. . . . The only drawback to complete pleasure is that one gets so very little sleep—the crudity of the food is a detail. 34 hours at night is the maximum. . . . Have met a lot of F.M.S. men in various places. Ireland, of Trolak, spoke to me at Boulogne; he is in the Black Watch. My special joy is giving quantities of rifle grenades—they cover up to 400, or more, yards away. If you get a hit, you have such good value for your money. The Cinematograph and the Child."

One of the resolutions passed by the Association of Head Teachers at Nottingham is to be applauded. It was moved: "That this Conference considers the recent alarming growth of juvenile crime cannot be dissociated from the growing prevalence of unrestricted attendance of school children at cinema shows, and earnestly appeals to the Government to promote legislation requiring licensing authorities (a) to restrict the attendance of children at such shows by fixing a time and age limit; (b) to exercise a stricter censorship over films which may be exhibited when school children are present, with the view of promoting the moral welfare of the young; and (c) to insist on a high standard of cleanliness and sanitation in the buildings, and veto the attendance of children excluded on medical grounds." The number of picture palaces in any large town, and in some small ones, is conclusive evidence of their popularity, and one of the speakers said they are rendering a great service to many of the poorer people of the nation. The chief objection is, especially as regards young children, that so many of the popular films represent entirely false values of life and conduct. If they are constantly observing the behaviour of criminals, fools, or lunatics, they will imitate them.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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## THE GERMAN SOLDIER.

By John D. Irvine.

A reference to the capture of the last remaining strongholds of the enemy in Ovillers-la-Boiselle, "with two officers and 124 guardsmen who formed the remnants of its brave garrison," appeared in the British communiqué of July 17.

This tribute from our high command to the soldierly qualities of a beaten foe is the recital of a fact which it is well to place on record. It dissipates the delusion which I fear is entertained in some quarters at home that the German army is rapidly approaching a condition of grave deterioration and disintegration. I have striven ever since our offensive began on July 1 to combat this chimera.

The evidence of my own eyes has shown me that in the main the men now opposing our own gallant troops and those of our Allies are good soldiers, egged on to valour by stern discipline and a sense of what they conceive to be their duty. There are, of course, exceptions to this general statement. It may be accepted as a fact that many of the soldiers who fall into our hands are weary and worn with the war; but this does not prevent the German army from continuing to fight with grim determination.

To underestimate our foe is to belittle the splendid achievements of our own men. How often does one hear "Tommy" exclaim in a spirit of generous acknowledgment that "the Boche is a good old stickler." "Tommy" has to deal with the Boche at close quarters, and it is a feather in his cap when he gets the better of him, as he is doing now every day.

lads showed extraordinary courage in stalking the machine gunners with bomb and rifle. Slowly but steadily the Germans were worn down by our fire tactics. No shells were falling. It was all close-in fighting and manoeuvring, in which, while we held the advantage in numbers, the Boches had by far the best fighting positions.

**Worn-out Remnant.**  
They were completely cut off from their comrades and from all their sources of supply. They had consumed the last of their emergency rations, and in the end the worn-out remnant came forth, held up their hands, and received the treatment of honourable prisoners of war. They praised our troops for their gallantry.

"You English fight, too, like devils," said one of them, "and we gladly surrender to such men." They were also very grateful for the humane treatment accorded them. They could, of course, expect nothing else from British officers and men, though some of them appeared to be ignorant of the fact. The gallant regiments which finished the work and placed Ovillers in our possession were chiefly from the English midlands. There was the fortune to be "in at the death," but the ground had been carefully prepared by days of hard fighting on the part of other units of the British Army, who behaved with conspicuous gallantry throughout many anxious and difficult moments.

While this acknowledgment is made of enemy bravery, it is necessary to draw attention to the renewed use of certain fiendish devices which are utterly opposed to the usages of civilized warfare, and may one day provoke reprisals which the Germans will live to regret. Allusion has been made officially to the use of "lachrymatory shells." These tear-compelling projectiles are not deadly in themselves, but within the past few days the Germans have been using shells which emit poisonous vapours. They are harmless in appearance, and, as they contain no high explosives, make very little fuss or noise when they burst, but they discharge a smoke-cloud heavily charged with a poisonous vapour. Our military authorities are fully alive to these risks, and our troops have been warned to take precautions. — *Morning Post*.

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## THE PARIS RESOLUTIONS.

Approval by Japanese Chambers of Commerce.

Last week-end (says the *Japanese Chronicle* of August 15) a meeting of representatives of Japanese Chambers of Commerce throughout the country was held in Tokyo, at which the resolutions passed by the Allies' Economic Conference at Paris were submitted for consideration. The meeting, after having approved the Paris Conference resolution, resolved that the following suggestions be submitted to the Japanese Government:—

(1) In the Commercial Treaties existing between Japan on one side and France and Great Britain on the other, many articles imported to Japan from these countries are included in the Conventional tariffs, but only a small number so stipulated in respect of goods imported to these countries from Japan. Measures should be taken to improve this unequal state of affairs.

(2) There is no Conventional tariff in existence between Japan and Russia, and as this tends to hamper the growth of trade a Conventional tariff between the two countries should be established.

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tional tariffs established in respect of Japanese goods exported into the French and British colonies.

(4) Trade between Japan and French and British colonies should not be hampered by the existence or creation of reciprocity tariffs between those colonies and their mother countries.

The Chambers of Commerce also passed the following representation to be submitted to the Government:—

Despite the resolutions passed at the Paris Conference that the Allies should obtain supplies of all materials from their friends, some of the Allies are prohibiting the import of certain goods from considerations of freight space as well as to prevent the outgoing of specie. It may be necessary for these countries to take such measures in the present circumstances, but there is no doubt as to the loss inflicted thereby on Japanese traders. The Government should be asked to open negotiations with the countries concerned so that the prohibitions may be limited in extent as far as possible and withdrawn at the earliest opportunity.

## Slump in American Munition Making.

The *New York Evening Sun* states that there will probably be a great slump in munition making in America, as the Allies are now self-sufficient in this direction. The American munition factories after October will either close up or resume their old business.

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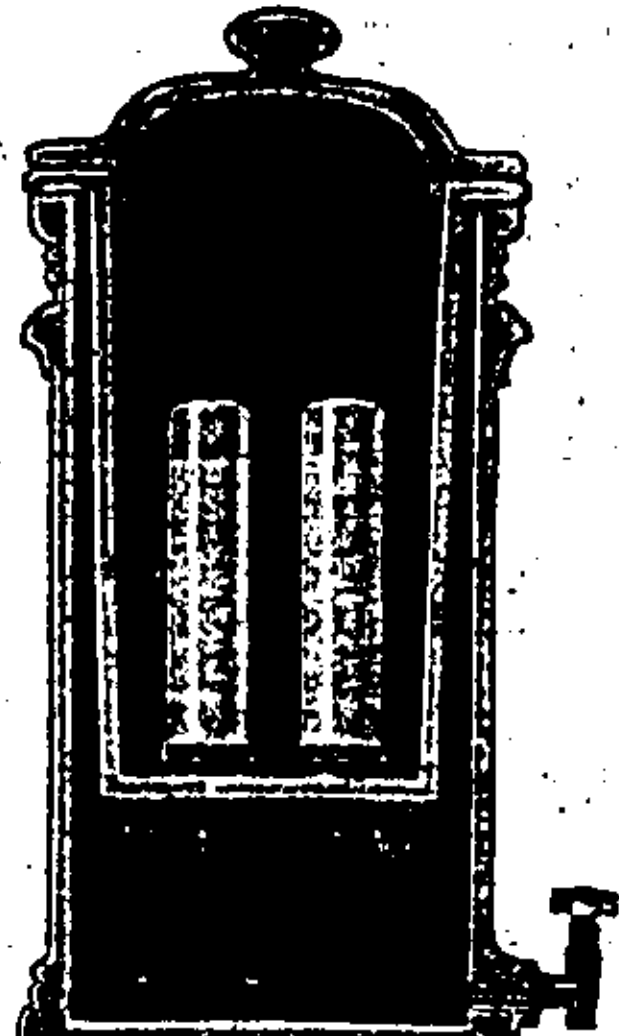
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Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

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Telephone 616.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to  
the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

常刊無非確具實事同要訪探大正論言諸報本

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#### BIRTH.

COOPER.—On August 25, at Peak Hospital, the wife of W. A. J. Cooper, Public Works Department, of a daughter.

#### DEATH.

CUNNINGHAM.—Killed in action on 19th August, 1916, Charles Clement Francis Cunningham, 2nd Lieut. 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1916.

### THE CINEMATOGRAPH AND THE CHILD.

It is satisfactory to read that the stronger the hold obtained on the public mind by the cinematograph, the greater is the determination of sensible people in Europe and America to keep the new form of amusement well within bounds. The cinematograph is not a craze of the moment; here to-day and gone to-morrow; it has to be looked on as a permanent and an ever-growing thing; a factor in twentieth century life which has to be reckoned with at every turn. It is a power in the land and, as such, might become civilisation's master instead of its servant unless proper control is exercised.

That that control is not yet quite what it should be is at once illustrated by the fact that in Europe and in America—nay, even in Japan and the Philippines and India—it is no uncommon thing to find lads owning in a police court that they were stimulated to such and such crime by having "seen it done in the pictures". It is satisfactory to learn from the Home press that, at a meeting of the Association of Head teachers recently, a very strong resolution was carried in connection with the picture-house's influence on child morality. The resolution boldly states that "the recent alarming growth of child crime cannot be dissociated from the growing prevalence of unrestricted attendance of school children at cinema shows; and it proceeds to ask the Government to fix an age limit for children in this connection, to exercise a stricter censorship over the films shown to children, and to insist on a proper standard of sanitation and ventilation in all picture theatres. It is to be hoped that such sensible suggestions will receive the fullest attention from the authorities.

Of course, as we have before urged in taking up this matter, while the Government and the film makers and the theatre proprietors can undoubtedly do much to raise the tone of the pictures shown, the first duty lies, not with them at all, but with the parents or guardians of the children. A theatre-proprietor is fully justified in saying: "I don't ask children to come to my show. If the parents choose to let them come, the responsibility is theirs." When the cinematograph first came on the scene, it was looked upon mainly as something to amuse the children. But now, for years past, it has become the recognised amusement of millions of adults—who want something more than pictures especially designed to please children. For one set of pictures that would interest and benefit the child and the adult equally, there are scores that can hardly be shown in presence of a mixed house. Films of the class of the "gazettes" and war pictures or industrial films, nature study pictures etc. have everything to recommend them and can be seen with equal profit by children and grown-ups alike. The same may be said of the screen versions of many recognised classics; e.g. Shakespeare's "The Tempest" and Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," both of which have been exhibited in Hongkong in recent years. But here it is necessary to draw the line. Daudet's "Sappho" and the younger Dumas' "Dame aux Camellias" are also classics, in that they are among the really big things that modern French literature has given us; but we think that few wise parents would encourage growing boys and girls to see them on the screen. The other two classes of pictures: the comic and the sordidly sensational, are again matters concerning which it is the parents' duty to use some amount of discretion. To allow a child to see some of the modern slap-stick "comics" may be to contribute largely towards utterly vulgarising his tastes; to take him to see the traditional motor car tumbling over a cliff may be to injure his nervous system, while to allow him sit out three or four reels of safe-opening, forging and poisoning may be to set him going on the road that leads to crime. It is, we repeat, primarily the parent's responsibility and not that of the theatre-proprietor. If parents will play the game by their own children, and if the law will step in to prevent the publication of really harmful films, we shall soon hear the last of the "evils" of the cinema.

### The Enemy in Our Midst.

The story we published yesterday of the wealthy German engineer who was sent to goal for four months for, among other things, being in possession of military handbooks and entering a prohibited area, provides the glaring instance we have yet seen of the utter stupidity of the authorities at Home so far as the presence of alien enemies in our midst is concerned. Here was a young man who at the beginning of the war was interned for two days, but, "on the representation of influential friends in Scotland, he was released and the Home Office granted him exemption from internment." Apparently he made the most of his liberty, for it was stated in Court that he had made the acquaintance of officers in a Flying School, even went up in an aeroplane at a school next door to Government property, and, what is more, shared a room with an officer at the Savoy Hotel. Why in heaven's name this young fellow of 21 years was ever allowed his freedom, and, being allowed it, was able to act as he did, is a matter only known to our easily-gulled officials. No Government Department with two pennyworth of sense would ever dream of making it possible for these things to happen.

### The Only Remedy.

Is it any wonder, with men of this type wandering about at will, that the date of the late Earl Kitchener's departure for Russia should have been known by the enemy long beforehand, that warships are sunk by mysterious explosions, and that the country is jeopardised in a thousand and one other ways? It is even more than possible that the Yorkshire munitions factory explosion is due to the activities of these dangerous aliens. After a case of the kind we have quoted, we can only marvel that mass meetings are not held throughout the length and breadth of the land demanding the internment forthwith of every alien enemy in the United Kingdom. But nobody appears to worry about little trifles of this kind, and we should not be in the least surprised if this gentleman who is now undergoing a brief term of imprisonment is let loose again in the expiration of his sentence to continue his hobby of prying into our military affairs. What fools we British are.

### Sanitary Board Please Note.

We gave a hint to our good friend the Sanitary Board not long since, as to the unsavoury condition of affairs in the neighbourhood of North Point. We spoke, among other things, of the prevalence of mosquitoes and flies and of the splendid breeding grounds offered to both. We now hear that a new terror has been added to that part of the Colony. Near the bathing tents a piece of ground has been set aside for some purpose or other—gardening probably—and on it the manure from the Causeway Bay stables is, we are informed, being regularly and religiously dumped. If it were covered over at once with a layer of earth, no harm would be done; but, from all we can learn, it is simply left there to fester, and to breed and feed flies. North Point, it is true, is not a densely populated neighbourhood—though, from our past experience of our Sanitary Department's wisdom, we doubt if that fact was much taken into account, over the aforesaid dumping; it would cause us no surprise to learn that Pedder Street or Battery Path had been selected as a suitable manure depot. But even North Point may be called an inhabited spot, and the people who live there have certainly a lawful ground of complaint when possibilities of disease-spreading are thus thrown at them.

### Enemy Trading.

The lists previously published, of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, have been further amended by the variation and addition of the certain names.

### DAY BY DAY.

WHEN ONCE WE COMPOUND  
WITH OUR COURAGE WE KNOW  
NOT WHERE TO STOP.

The Weather.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77;  
dull. (1915, 80 fine.)  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82;  
dull. (1915, 85 fine.)

The Mails.  
Australian Mail.—Closed per s.s. St. Albans at 10 a.m. to-day.  
European Mail.—(Via Negapatam).—Arrived per s.s. Kitano Maru to-day.  
French Mail.—Closes per s.s. Athos at 4 p.m. on Monday.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 1.7-10d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
Monday is the third anniversary of the dedication of the Palace of Peace.

Exempted.  
Under the heading Social Clubs (Non-Chinese), the Holland Club has been exempted from registration.

Struck Off.  
It is notified that the name of the China and Manila Steamship Co., Limited, has been struck off the Hongkong Register.

Enemy Trading List.  
The Gazette contains an additional list of firms which are being wound up under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916.

Opium Possession.  
At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with having in his possession eight tins of opium valued at \$80. Defendant admitted the offence and was fined \$800.

Absolute Contraband.  
A Royal Proclamation provides that the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in previous Proclamations:—Electric appliances adapted for use in war and their component parts; asphalt, bitumen, pitch, and tar; sensitized photographic films, plates, and paper; telegraph; gold-beaters' skin; talc; bamboo.

To be Re-appropriated.  
Notice is given that a portion of the piece of land known as "West End Park" and delineated and shown on a plan marked "West End Park," signed by the Director of Public Works and countersigned by the Governor, and deposited in the Land Office under the provisions of the Recreation Grounds Ordinance, 1909, will be re-appropriated as from August 25, 1916.

New Latrine.  
It is notified that the Government proposes to erect a public trough-closet latrine at the north-west corner of the cattle depot at Kennedy Town. If any owner or occupier of property in the immediate vicinity of such site objects to such erection, such objection must be sent in writing to the Colonial Secretary so as to reach his office not later than Friday, September 15.

A Fancy for Lifebelts.  
A Chinese was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing about ten lifebelts from the s.s. Kamsing, Inspector Gordon said defendant and another man, who had got away, were found on board the Kamsing and were seen to be actually putting the lifebelts into a bag. One of the Chinese crew, who saw the theft taking place, made the arrest. The man had no right to be on the ship. A remand was ordered.

### HONGKONG FOOD PRICES.

The following amendment of the Proclamations fixing the maximum retail prices of articles of food is notified in the Gazette:—  
The maximum retail price of fresh cream sold by the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, shall be \$2.00 per pint.

The note relating to subsidiary coin in the proclamation of the 12th March, 1915, is repealed.  
The note relating to subsidiary coin in the proclamation of the 14th May, 1915, is repealed.

### 1891.

#### HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending August 26, 1891.)

The Dollar.  
August 26.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/21."

The s.s. Kwellin.  
August 21.—"Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's new steamer Kwellin arrived here last night, after making the passage in 41 days. She was built by Scott & Co., of Greenock and is of 1,088 tons register, her engines are of the triple expansion type, and fitted with all the latest improvements including the electric light." Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

August 22.—"The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the above named Corporation was held at the City Hall at noon to-day, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of accounts to the 30th of June, 1891. There were present:—Messrs. J. S. Moles (Chairman), S. C. Michaelson (Deputy Chairman), T. E. Davies, O. J. Holliday, H. Poppins, Hon. J. J. Keene, Alex. McConachie, L. Poseneker, D. R. Sassoon, E. L. Woodin (Directors), F. de Bover, Chief Manager, W. Wotton, G. W. Butt, G. Stewart, J. E. David, G. M. Bain, F. Henderson, E. T. Ezekieli, S. A. Joseph, E. T. P. Foster, John Grant, R. Lyall, W. T. Ramsey, H. Winking, H. T. S. Green, Hon. P. Byrie, H. W. Dick, V. A. C. Hawkins, D. H. Mackintosh, R. M. Gray, S. L. Darby, M. A. de Carvalho, J. R. Michael, E. O. Ray, J. Y. V. Vermon, E. George, G. W. Dickson, K. McK. Ross, J. H. Cox, G. S. Purves, W. Legge, J. Bell-Irving, B. A. Gubbay, Dr. Wm. Hartigan, G. S. Coran, B. Layton De Westley Layton, and H. Z. Just.

The Chairman said—I regret the result of the past half-year has not been so favourable as on former occasions. Your managers, at the commencement of the year, had to contend with a heavy fall in exchange. A continuous drop for the first few months has adversely affected the exchange profits at many of our branches. Still I am happy to say that the earnings have been sufficiently large to counterbalance the depression in exchange. Our losses, gentlemen, have been of an exceptionally severe nature. They were occasioned by the collapse of several old established firms in Bombay, the Straits and China. The loss in Bombay alone amounted to £25,000 caused by the failure of a Parsee firm who were reputed very wealthy, and the loss was therefore quite unexpected. The Eastern Binks have all more or less suffered by the same failure. In China you have already heard of the misfortunes of a number of our old constituents. To meet these losses and in order to pay our usual dividend of 30s. per share on the old shares, and the equivalent sum on the new, we are obliged to withdraw \$1,233,901.26 from the reserve fund. At the same time I would mention that your Directors have deemed it best to face the losses at once and have made a clean sweep of everything in the shape of bad or doubtful debts."

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.  
August 24.—"A meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at their offices, No. 14 Praya Central at 3 p.m. this afternoon. There were present:—Messrs. E. L. Woodin (Chairman), Kelly, G. M. Bain, J. S. Van Buren, L. Poseneker, T. E. Davies, H. Poppins, F. Foster, J. J. Kewick, and D. Gillies (Secretary).

The Chairman said—You will observe that the net profits for the half year just closed amounts to the respectable sum of \$235,320.48 and nearly approach the exceptional earnings of the previous six months. The gross takings are the highest recorded since the formation of the Company 25 years ago. These satisfactory results enable your Directors to maintain that dividend declared last February besides writing off a considerable sum for depreciation, and to reduce the loans and over-drafts from \$802,117 to \$581,467. The new Bangkok for the European Staff

### 1891.

#### SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for August 26, 1891.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—171 per cent. Ex All buyers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$95 per share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company.—\$66 1/2 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance.—17s 255 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company Ltd.—\$110 per share, buyers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association.—17s 70 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$317 per share, buyers.  
China Fire Insurance Company.—\$86 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—\$91 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.—\$331 per share, sales and buyers.  
China and Manila Steamship Company.—\$60 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company.—\$131 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$65 per share, buyer.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures.—\$501.

Indo-China S. N. Company.—\$30 per cent. dis. sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company.—\$40 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—\$176 per share, sellers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.—\$63 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company.—\$86 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$113 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—\$77 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$7 per share, sales.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, ex. div., buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$65 per share buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

at Aberdeen, referred to in the last report, was completed and occupied early this year and the health of the men has much improved by the change of quarters."

Reporters Wanted.

August 25.—"We are in want of a couple of really good reporters—a knowledge of short-hand desirable but not a sine qua non. And the salary, to suitable 'roosters,' colossal. No stone-broke shareholders need apply. An acquaintance with the habits and customs of the billy goat and an exceptional proficiency in the noble art of "chucking out," will receive special consideration."

A Short-handed "Telegraph."

August 27.—"We regret to have still to hold over a number of important items that are of more than ordinary interest to our readers. It cannot be helped unfortunately; we are short-handed in our journalistic staff, the Office goat is sick, and the Editor is up to the neck in legal and other business, necessitated by the unblinking blackguardism, which prevents his sole attention to his regular duties and the topics of the day. We claim special indulgence for a day or two; after that, the "rag" will transcend even its best form of years ago."

Hongkong's Smells.

August 27.—"Who is responsible for the disgusting stonches which pervade the junctions of Queen's Road and Wyndham Street? Does it emanate from the Hon. Sammy Brown's cesspools, or can it be that these repugnant odours are given out by the loafing members of the Hongkong Club? Of late we have noticed one member of the exclusive (?) institution, an erstwhile shipping clerk, by the way, who possesses a voice of the calibre of a snipe apparently in the midst of a doubtful contemplation of suicide, to the wondrous advent of a client who would trust him with an order for the purchase of two Panjoms, or one half of an Lappin chair. If this individual is really the responsible party, we would (reverentially) direct the attention of the ginger-bread Rajah of the Sanitary Board, who has distinguished himself as an especial champion of the corruption and rotten master of Hongkong in general, to this nuisance."

### MARITIME RIGHTS.

#### British Policy Outlined.

In connection with the withdrawal of the Declaration of London, a Proclamation by the King orders that the following provisions shall be observed:—  
(a) The hostile destination required for the condemnation of contraband articles shall be presumed to exist, until the contrary is shown, if the goods are consigned to or for an enemy authority, or an agent of the enemy State, or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to or for a person who, during the present hostilities, has forwarded contraband goods to an enemy authority, or an agent of the enemy State, or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or if the goods are consigned "to order," or if the ship's papers do not show who is the real consignee of the goods.

(b) The principle of continuous voyage or ultimate destination shall be applicable both in cases of contraband and of blockade.

(c) A neutral vessel carrying contraband with papers indicating a neutral destination, which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.

(d) A vessel carrying contraband shall be liable to capture and condemnation if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume, or freight forms more than half the cargo.

It is further ordered as follows:—

(i) Nothing herein shall be deemed to affect the Order in Council of the 11th March, 1915, for restricting further the commerce of the enemy or any of His Majesty's Proclamations declaring articles to be contraband of war during the present hostilities.

(ii) Nothing herein shall affect the validity of anything done under the Orders in Council hereby withdrawn.

(iii) Any cause or proceeding commenced in any Prize Court before the making of this Order may, if the Court thinks just, be heard and decided under the provisions of the Orders hereby withdrawn so far as they were in force at the date when such cause or proceeding was commenced, or would have been applicable in such cause or proceeding if this Order had not been made.

This Order may be cited as "The Maritime Rights Order in Council, 1916."

### INDIAN YARN AND SUNDRIES.

Messrs. Setna and Company's Report.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., in their report dated August 24, state:—Cotton.—Market ruled steady. Sales are reported of about 150 packages at \$30 to \$31 per picul. Unsold stock is estimated at about 1,150 packages. Reported closing quotations:—\$20 to \$24 per picul.

Indian Yarn.—Owing to the rise in prices at Bombay, and the subsequent firmness shown by the importers here, prices show a substantial rise of \$3 to \$4 per bale. Sales are reported of about 6,250 bales, comprising 100 bales of No. 6s, 4,350 bales of No. 10s, 1,250 bales of No. 12s, 250 bales of No. 16s, and 300 bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 40,000 bales. Sold but unsold stock is computed at about 10,000 bales.

Sundry Articles.—We have nothing fresh to report in the market. In imports, sales are reported in cloves at \$30 to \$35 (per picul), gum alibum at \$12 to \$16 (per picul), myrabolans at \$14 (per picul), patchouli at \$160 (per picul), and Besoar stone at \$180 to \$200 (per picul). In exports, purchases are reported in green beans at \$4 to \$5 (per picul), onion at \$15 (per picul), dry ginger at \$12 to \$13 (per picul), and turmeric at \$10 (per picul).



## SALE OF POISONS.

New Hongkong Regulations.

The following regulations have been made by the Governor-in-Council under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1916:—

It shall be lawful for any person to have in his possession and to sell by retail sulphuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid and oxalic acid provided that the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which the poison is sold is distinctly labelled in English and Chinese with the name of the article and the word "Poison" and with the name and address of the seller.

Sale by Auctioneers.—An auctioneer holding an auctioneer's licence may sell poisons by auction either wholesale or retail without a licence for a principal entitled to sell under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1916, or any regulations made thereunder either upon his own premises or upon the premises of the principal or in cases where such poisons are the property of the Imperial or Colonial Government or form part of the estate of a bankrupt or deceased person or are sold by order of Court or where in any particular case on application made the Colonial Secretary grants permission for such sale by auction.

The regulation made by the Governor-in-Council with reference to the granting of licences to wholesale dealers and auctioneers on the 13th day of July, 1916, is rescinded and the following regulations are substituted therefor:—

1. The Captain Superintendent of Police may grant to wholesale dealers licences for the sale of any specified poisons on such conditions as he may think fit in each particular case. Each applicant shall forward to the Captain Superintendent of Police with his application particulars of the nature or composition of the poison or preparation of poison to be sold, the purpose to which it is to be applied, the nature and size of the packages and of the place of storage. The applicant shall also furnish the Captain Superintendent of Police with such further or other particulars as he may require.

2. No poisons in respect of which this licence is granted shall be sold by the licensee except to (a) another licensed wholesale dealer; (b) a registered pharmaceutical chemist; (c) a registered medical practitioner.

## MOTOR BOAT AFIRE.

Serious Accident on the West River.

An occasional correspondent writes:—

At 2.30 a.m. on Thursday, the motor boat Kun Ho, belonging to the Kwong Si Company, caught fire, at Wanchow, and in the panic that ensued, two passengers (Chinese) jumped overboard and were drowned. Three of the engine room staff were badly burnt, the second engineer so badly that he is not expected to live.

The Kun Ho is a new boat and was to leave Wanchow on her maiden trip to Nanning. She had quite a good number of passengers on board. The fire appears to have been caused in the following manner:—Just before 2.30 the engineers went below to give the engine a turn over, and were foolishly carrying naked lights. The second engineer casually placed his light on a tin containing gasoline, with the inevitable result that several other tins caught light and a panic arose. The crew threw the burning tins overboard and thus caused a stir amongst the other ships. Two tins passed between the s.s. San U and Jardine's pet; fortunately the men on the pet managed to sink the tins before any damage was done.

The bodies of both the drowned men were recovered during the forenoon.

## THE CANTON SITUATION.

The River Quiet.

What is termed an ominous quiet reigns all along the river just now. One correspondent says that "there is hardly a soul to be seen in the villages or fields." Even at Samshui and Shin Hing there is a curious absence of movement and excitement. Yesterday in the neighbourhood of Samshui two Chinese launches were encountered towing four junks; and each launch was flying the Japanese flag forward.

(From our own Correspondent) Spurious Paper Notes.

Canton, Aug. 25. Detectives report there are many people coming to Canton bringing with them a great quantity of notes issued by Shum Chun-huen with the command that the merchants of Canton shall accept them at their face value. General Lung has accordingly ordered the police to keep careful watch for these notes in all parts of the city.

Li Lich-kwan. A message from Fa Yuen District bearing date of the 23rd states that, since the news was spread abroad that troops were coming to the relief of Canton, Li Lich-kwan has recalled all his troops formerly stationed in Fa Yuen. He has placed them at Shin Chow, near the Kwangai border, to head off the relieving troops if possible and to protect the lands which he has overrun. As soon as this news was brought to the attention of General Lung, he immediately sent Commander Yeung Fat to the place and a fierce battle was fought, with numerous casualties on both sides.

A telegram from Peking was also received here on the 23rd ordering Li Lich-kwan to proceed forthwith to Peking with all his soldiers for the purpose of subduing the robbers in Mongolia.

Hok Shan Magistracy. The magistrate of Hok Shan appointed by General Lung was Mr. Choi Chung Ling. On the approach of the invading troops he fled with all the money he could get together from the magistracy. Shum Chun-huen then appointed one Mr. Ng to take the place. Recently he has relieved Mr. Ng and appointed a Mr. Wong. But this action did not meet with the approval of Mr. Ng who refused to part with his post to the new man. Now 100 soldiers have been sent to the place to arrest Mr. Ng and bring him to Shin Hing for trial.

Memorial to Peking. The vernacular papers report that General Lung has recently memorialised Peking to allow his 42 companies of soldiers to remain in Canton. They add that this request has been opposed by about thirty members of the National Assembly and that the President has refused it.

The Present Situation. Many people are sanguine that the arrival of the new Civil Governor, which took place in the morning of Thursday—not Wednesday as reported—may mark the beginning of the end of local troubles. A telephone message from Kuen Lan Hill to a friend in Sai Kwan asserted positively that the fighting was at an end, but a few cannon shots were heard last night again. Let us hope they were merely salutes in celebration of the settlement. The two special envoys from Peking should be clothed with some authority and it may be possible that the end is in sight. It is high time, if the government wishes to avoid foreign complications, for this unsettled state of affairs will certainly not be tolerated much longer. If there was any reasonable cause belli evident it would not be so bad, but the whole quarrel seems to be utterly without foundation in reason. An outsider can scarcely blame the present General for trying to defend himself from unauthorised outside invasion, but where is the outsider who is competent to pronounce upon the matter? When the principals themselves seem not to have any rational ideas as to the real cause, how may foreigners hope to understand it? We can only trust it is very near an end and that this fair province may never again be the scene of such mysterious internecine conflict.

## WAR LECTURE.

Mr. Frederic Coleman at Government House.

The ball room at Government House was well filled last night on the occasion of the war lecture by Mr. Frederic Coleman in aid of war charities. The audience was a thoroughly representative one, and included a fair sprinkling of military officers as well as a number of Government officials. His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.), introduced the lecturer, speaking of his qualifications, from personal experience, to deal with the subject in hand, and stating that his book "From Mons to Ypres with French" should be read by every Britisher.

For over two hours, Mr. Coleman held the undivided attention of his hearers, and his stories and experiences were made all the more realistic by the splendid series of pictures, taken by himself as official photographer to the last Cavalry Division, which were thrown on the screen. The amount of incident he crammed into the time at his disposal, and the lucid manner in which he summarised the strategic aims of the contending armies, stamped him as a lecturer of marked ability. Practically the whole of the discourse centred round the great German drive and the historic allied counterstroke in the earliest days of the war. He told, in most graphic and forceful language, of many individual acts of bravery by British officers and men, paid a most glowing tribute to the irrepressible spirit of Tommy Atkins, even under the blackest conditions imaginable, and showed how miraculously the broken British Army was pieced together again and used with magnificent effect against von Kluck in his sweep through northern France. The work of the French Army, too, was praised in high terms, and was referred to as a revelation even to France herself. One point on which Mr. Coleman laid special emphasis was the clean-cut individual superiority of the British soldier over the German fighter, and he asserted that this would be one of the greatest factors in winning the war for the Allies. The lecture was seasoned with many a humorous touch, and many a tragic incident too. It was full of interest all through, and will not soon be forgotten.

At the close, His Excellency expressed the thanks of those present to the lecturer, whose graceful tribute to the British "Tommy," said Sir Henry, was particularly appreciated, coming as it did from a neutral.

## OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of September, 1916:—

| Date.      | Ends.     | Begin.    |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Sept. 1st. | 5.54 a.m. | 6.53 p.m. |
| " 2nd.     | 5.55 "    | 6.51 "    |
| " 3rd.     | 5.55 "    | 6.49 "    |
| " 4th.     | 5.56 "    | 6.48 "    |
| " 5th.     | 5.56 "    | 6.48 "    |
| " 6th.     | 5.56 "    | 6.48 "    |
| " 7th.     | 5.56 "    | 6.47 "    |
| " 8th.     | 5.56 "    | 6.46 "    |
| " 9th.     | 5.56 "    | 6.45 "    |
| " 10th.    | 5.57 "    | 6.44 "    |
| " 11th.    | 5.57 "    | 6.43 "    |
| " 12th.    | 5.57 "    | 6.42 "    |
| " 13th.    | 5.58 "    | 6.41 "    |
| " 14th.    | 5.58 "    | 6.40 "    |
| " 15th.    | 5.59 "    | 6.40 "    |
| " 16th.    | 5.59 "    | 6.39 "    |
| " 17th.    | 5.59 "    | 6.38 "    |
| " 18th.    | 5.59 "    | 6.37 "    |
| " 19th.    | 5.59 "    | 6.35 "    |
| " 20th.    | 6.0 "     | 6.35 "    |
| " 21st.    | 6.0 "     | 6.34 "    |
| " 22nd.    | 6.0 "     | 6.33 "    |
| " 23rd.    | 6.1 "     | 6.32 "    |
| " 24th.    | 6.1 "     | 6.31 "    |
| " 25th.    | 6.1 "     | 6.30 "    |
| " 26th.    | 6.2 "     | 6.29 "    |
| " 27th.    | 6.2 "     | 6.28 "    |
| " 28th.    | 6.2 "     | 6.27 "    |
| " 29th.    | 6.2 "     | 6.25 "    |
| " 30th.    | 6.2 "     | 6.24 "    |

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL

OUR

## DAISY BRAND BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

## NORTH BRITISH

AND

## MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

in which are vested the shares of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO. Agents.

## Yorkshire

Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO. AGENTS.

## SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:—

SUZUKI &amp; CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

## IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

A Royal Proclamation provides that as from July 8, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz:—Such motor cars, chassis, parts and accessories (other than tyres) as were expressly exempted from the prohibition on the importation of motor cars, chassis, motor cycles and parts accessories thereof which was imposed by the Prohibition of Import (No. 3) Proclamation, 1916; vacuum cleaners; yeast.

Provided always that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—

| August | Tons | 180 |
|--------|------|-----|
| " 1    | 128  |     |
| " 2    | 120  |     |
| " 3    | 120  |     |
| " 4    | 134  |     |
| " 5    | 134  |     |
| " 6    | 134  |     |
| " 7    | 125  |     |
| " 8    | 110  |     |
| " 9    | 123  |     |
| " 10   | 115  |     |
| " 11   | 111  |     |
| " 12   | 130  |     |
| " 13   | 125  |     |
| " 14   | 123  |     |
| " 15   | 109  |     |
| " 16   | 109  |     |
| " 17   | 119  |     |
| " 18   | 112  |     |
| " 19   | 101  |     |
| " 20   | 108  |     |
| " 21   | 112  |     |
| " 22   | 118  |     |
| " 23   | 114  |     |
| " 24   | 120  |     |
| " 25   | 124  |     |

Total to 25th inst. 3,013

Daily average 120.05

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## WARNING.

THE GAS COMPANY desires to warn householders against allowing men to interfere with their gas fittings unless such men produce certificates of recent date of employment by the Company.

GEORGE CURRY, Local Secretary.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

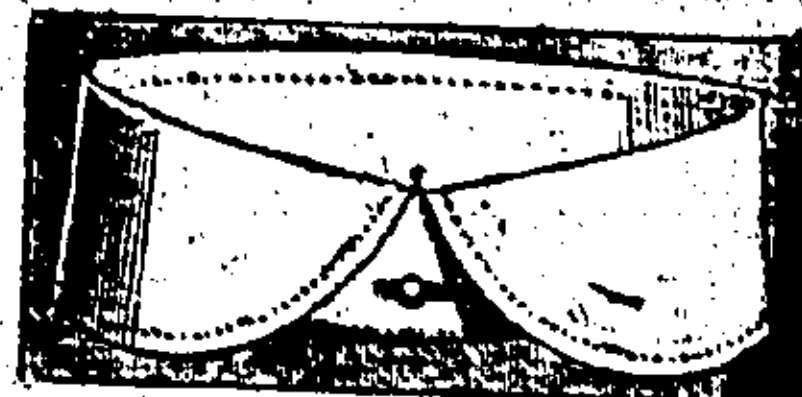
THE Company's Steamship "KITANO MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day. Goods not cleared by the 2nd September, 1916, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, August 24th, 1916.

Summit

SHAPE 63

FRONT 1 INCH. BACK 1 1/4 INCH.



The Collar that is comfortable on the hottest day. The band is exceptionally low in front, allowing perfect freedom for the neck, and yet the collar does not lose any of its "dressy" appearance because the top fold in front is cut deep enough to set well down on to the shirt.

MACKINTOSH &amp; CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LD.

Telephone 346

NEW CONSIGNMENT

## SHIRTS

FOR

Day or Evening Wear

SMARTLY DESIGNED—PERFECT IN FIT.

3 NEW Collars

NUMBERS  
800.  
970.  
Perfect.

"PERFECT."

A double collar PERFECTLY CONSTRUCTED allowing PERFECT FREEDOM for the tie.

SEND FOR SAMPLE HALF DOZEN.

## NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS

BY

Y S A Y E

(The Famous Belgian Violinist)

36520—CONCERTO IN E MINOR (MENDELSSOHN)  
36514—SCHERZO WALTZ ... (CHABRIER)  
7102—HUMORESQUE ... (DVORAK)  
7103—AVE MARIA ... (SCHUBERT)  
7106—HUNGARIAN DANCE NO. 5 ... (BRAHMS)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

## WORTH HAVING.



D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S  
PERFECTION  
SCOTCH

AVOID

IMITATIONS.



SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135 6, Queen's Road Central Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

| For                                                             | Steamers                               | To Sail On       | Remarks                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe                                         | <b>NAMUR</b><br>Capt. A. Collier       | about 2nd Sept.  | Direct Service.                             |
| L'DON & B'bay via Singapore, Pang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles | <b>MALTA</b><br>Capt. C. C. Talbot     | noon 8th Sept.   | Connecting at Colombo with Mail to KASHGAR. |
| SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama                               | <b>SARDINIA</b><br>Capt. J. T. Jeffery | about 12th Sept. | Direct Service.                             |
| LONDON via Spore, Penang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles        | <b>NAMUR</b><br>Capt. A. Collier       | noon 22nd Sept.  | Direct Service.                             |

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, 26th Aug., 1916.

E. V. D. Parr,  
Acting Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES  
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days.  
Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22 days.

## EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,500 tons Gross Register, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.  
Largest and most Luxurious ships on the Pacific.

| <u>SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG</u> |          | <u>SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG</u> |         |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------|
| EMPRESS OF RUSSIA              | 6 Sept.  | EMPRESS OF RUSSIA             | 1 Nov.  |
| Monteagle                      | 8 Sept.  | Monteagle                     | 7 Nov.  |
| Empress of Japan               | 20 Sept. | Empress of Japan              | 15 Nov. |
| EMPRESS OF ASIA                | 4 Oct.   | EMPRESS OF ASIA               | 29 Nov. |

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.  
Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND,  
General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

## Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Shirala," tons 5,306, Capt. Terry, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 28th Aug.

## WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

## DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 22, 1916.

Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

## JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

| For    | Steamer         | Sails     |
|--------|-----------------|-----------|
| LONDON | City of Norwich | 5th Sept. |

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

## THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 3rd Aug., 1916

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

## JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Telephone No.

Agents.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

| Destination                                                                                                                                  | Steamers                                        | Sailing Date                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| L'DON via Singa-pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama | <b>Iryo Maru</b><br>Capt. Takano T. 12,500      | THURS., 7th Sept. at noon.    |
| VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama                                                              | <b>Miyazaki Maru</b><br>Capt. Teranaka T. 1,600 | THURS., 21st Sept. at noon.   |
| SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane                                                                      | <b>Yokohama Maru</b><br>Capt. Shinoh T. 12,500  | FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 4 p.m.   |
| CEYLON via Spore, Penang & Rangoon                                                                                                           | <b>Sado Maru</b><br>Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500     | TUES., 29th Aug. at 4 p.m.    |
| BOMBAY via Spore, Malacca & C'bo                                                                                                             | <b>Tango Maru</b><br>Capt. Sogeda T. 13,500     | TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 p.m. |
| KOBE and Yokohama                                                                                                                            | <b>Nikko Maru</b><br>Capt. Takeda T. 9,600      | FRI., 13th Oct. at 4 p.m.     |
| KOBE and Yokohama                                                                                                                            | <b>Ceylon Maru</b><br>Capt. Tsuda T. 10,000     | FRIDAY, 8th Sept.             |
| KOBE and Yokohama                                                                                                                            | <b>Yorofu Maru</b><br>Capt. Ogura T. 8,000      | FRIDAY, 8th Sept.             |
| NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama                                                                                                                  | <b>Tolmi Maru</b><br>Capt. Fujino T. 8,000      | WEDNESDAY, 6th Sept.          |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama                                                                                                                  | <b>Benien Maru</b><br>Capt. Tomida T. 8,000     | SUNDAY, 27th Aug.             |
|                                                                                                                                              | <b>Nikko Maru</b><br>Capt. Takeda T. 9,600      | SUN., 10th Sept. at noon.     |
|                                                                                                                                              | <b>Kitano Maru</b><br>Capt. Cope T. 16,000      | SUN., 27th Aug. at 10 a.m.    |

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

|                                                                                  |                                                  |                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, Saa Francisco, Panama and Colon | <b>Tokiwa Maru</b><br>Capt. Akamatsu Tons 15,000 | About 1st September. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------|

Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Telephone No. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| Steamer     | Displacement      | Leave Hongkong          |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Tenyo Maru  | 22,000 - 21 knots | 4th Oct. at noon.       |
| Nippon Maru | 11,000 - 15 knots | 17th Oct. at 10.30 a.m. |

Siberia Maru 18,000 - 13 knots 22nd September.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc. For the voyage the Poria Maru will omit the call at Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc. For the voyage the Poria Maru will omit the call at Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA, CEBU, PANAMA, CALIAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 20th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

## JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Arakan 11th Sept. S.S. Karimoon 11th Nov.

Tijsondari 12th Oct.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Building

Managing Agents.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

## S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.  
SEPTEMBER 5 - NOVEMBER 11 - JANUARY 18, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Building's, Ice House Street.

## SZE YAP S.S. CO., LTD.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & KONGMOON STEAMERS.

## HONGKONG—CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG

8.00 a.m. 5.00 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO EVERY SUNDAY.

HONGKONG TO MACAO MACAO TO HONGKONG

9.00 a.m. 4.00 p.m.

HONGKONG—KONGMOON LINE.

S.S. SHAN LEE: CAPT. SCOTT.

HONGKONG TO KONGMOON KONGMOON TO HONGKONG

6.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m.

## GOOD MEALS AND EVERY COMFORT

MANAGERS:—Y. C. LAU

Telephone No. 297.

JIM KAL

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For                    | Steamers | To Sail               |
|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI               | Yingchow | 27th Aug. at d'light. |
| 1. HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG | Kailong  | 27th Aug. at 10 a.m.  |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO  | Chinhua  | 29th Aug. at 4 p.m.   |
| SHANGHAI               | Chenan   | 29th Aug. at 4 p.m.   |
| SHANGHAI               | Anhui    | 31st Aug. at 4 p.m.   |
| SHANGHAI               | Luchow   | 3rd Sept. at d'light. |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO  | Taming   | 5th Sept. at 4 p.m.   |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

"MANILA LINE"—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidst electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

"S.S. Anhui," "Chenan," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang" with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong 26th Aug., 1916

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer  | From            | Expected on or about | Will leave on or about | For  |
|----------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|------|
| Tjikini  | JAVA & MACASSAR | 28th Aug.            | 28th Aug.              | AMOY |
| Tjibodas | JAVA & MACASSAR | 28th Aug.            | 2nd Sept.              | KOBE |

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, 115

Telephone No. 1574

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

| Steamer    | Arrive Hongkong from Australia | Leave Hongkong for Australia |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| St. Albans | 13th Sept.                     | 26th Aug. at 11 a.m.         |
| Eastern    | 13th Sept.                     | 4th Oct.                     |

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships Captain Leaving

Haihong... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 29th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Haiching... W. C. Passmore ... FRI., 1st Sept at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

| For                   | Steamship | On                           |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| SP'ORE, Pang & C'utta | Kumsang   | Sat., 26th Aug. at 3 p.m.    |
| MANILA                | Loongsang | Sat., 26th Aug. at 3 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI via Swatow   | Yusang    | Sun., 27th Aug. at d'light.  |
| SHANGHAI              | Choyang   | Tues., 29th Aug. at d'light. |
| SANDAKAN              | Hinsang   | Thur., 31st Aug. at noon.    |
| SP'ORE & Sourabaya    | Chunsang  | Thur., 31st Aug. at 3 p.m.   |
| KOBE & Moji           | Kutsang   | Fri., 1st Sept. at d'light.  |
| MANILA                | Yuensang  | Sat., 2nd Sept. at d'light.  |
| SP'ORE, Pang & C'utta | Laisang   | Sat., 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.    |

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 15 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Passengers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Duta, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits settlement are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

to Apply JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

## LOG BOOK.

Netherlands Shipping Union.

The Netherlands Shipping Union, which is a "holding company" for the shares of the leading Dutch shipping concerns, pays a dividend of 10 1/4 per cent for 1915, as compared with 7 1/4 per cent for the preceding year. Its assets include shares in the following companies:—Nederland S.S. Co., 10,814,000fl.; Rotterdam Lloyd, 7,914,000fl.; Royal Packet Co., 10,814,000fl. Other assets on the balance-sheet dated 31st December, last being:—Own ordinary shares unissued, 100,000fl.; sundry debtors, 195,315fl.; dividends for 1915 to be received, 9,944,000fl. On the other hand, the principal liabilities are: Ordinary share capital, 50,000,000fl.; preference shares, 250,000fl.; dividends on ordinary shares, 3,091,410fl.; dividends on preference shares, 60,000fl.; income tax 1,137fl.; balance profit and loss, 8,601fl.

Russia and Shipbuilding.

Russian shipbuilding at present is chiefly confined to Government work. It is not permissible at the present time to say what is being accomplished, but it may be said that the two large local shipbuilding yards have considerably increased their capacities since the war commenced. The equipment is equal to that of first-class British yards, and the technical staff and the supply of skilled workmen are becoming more numerous and experienced. The wages of skilled labour are moderate, but the costs of the technical staff and administration are considerable. With the exceedingly high construction bounties for Russian built hulls and engines, it should be possible for these works to compete with foreign builders after the war, especially for superior types of vessels of any size. From time to time there have been rumors that British capitalists or shipbuilding companies were acquiring land in the vicinity of Nicolaieff with the intention of erecting extensive works, but nothing has been done. The Russian construction bounties came into force on January 1, 1913, and continue until January 1, 1928, when they are open to change. It is not to be anticipated, judging from the present benevolent attitude of the Government towards all shipbuilding enterprise, that even when the present law expires any legislation will take place which would endanger the existence of shipbuilding works. Ever, things points to increasing efforts on the part of Russia to further the development of Russian shipbuilding and maritime enterprise generally. There will be an increasing amount of tonnage of the smaller dimensions employed on the large internal waterways, and the amount of repair work is considerable. There is great need of a dry dock at a South Russian port. At present large vessels can only be docked on the floating dock of the Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company, at Odessa, which is frequently not available. Smaller coasting vessels are able to avail themselves at times of the floating dock of the Ministry of Ways and Communications, at Kherson, but this dock may be occupied for considerable stretches by Government craft, icebreakers, &c. As regards the most suitable place for the establishment of new shipbuilding and repairing works, destined more especially for mercantile work, the natural advantages of Nicolaieff are such as to overcome the drawback of some two months of ice and more or less severe frost. During recent winters, there has hardly been a day vessels did not arrive or leave, with or without the assistance of



## SHIPPING



**R.M.S.P.** THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.  
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice.

## HOMEWARD.

For Steamer. Date of Departure

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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

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This vessel has excellent saloon-accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hankow, 29th May, 1916 Agents.

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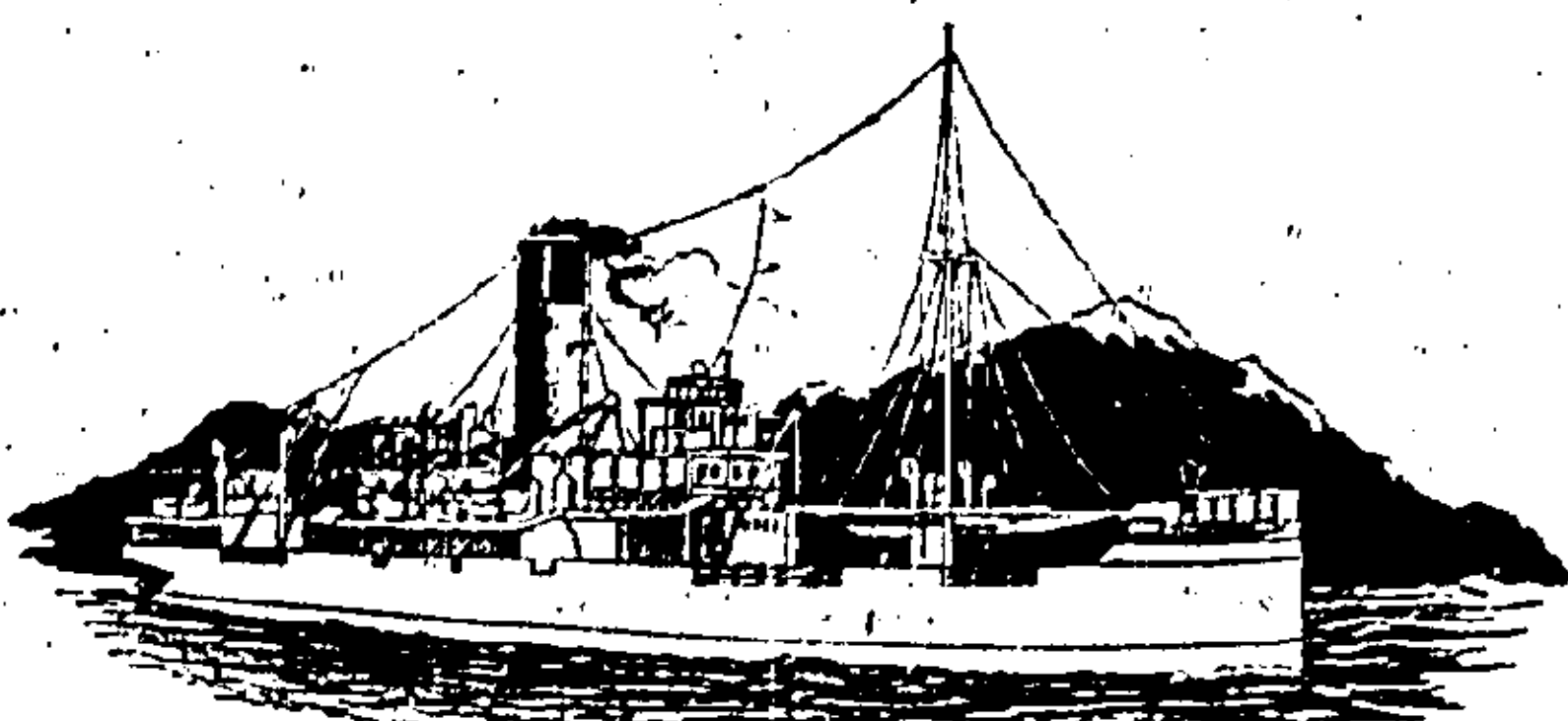
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Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers, Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft, Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

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OF HONGKONG LIMITED.**

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.  
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

## EUROPEAN PORTS

| Destination.           | Vessel's Name. | For Freight Apply To | To be Dispatched. |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| London via Ports       | Helenus        | B. & S.              | 28, Aug.          |
| Liverpool via Ports    | Agapenor       | B. & S.              | 1, Sept.          |
| London via the Cape    | C. of Norwich  | B. L. Ltd.           | 5, Sept.          |
| London via Ports       | Agamemnon      | B. & S.              | 5, Sept.          |
| London via Cape Town   | Iyo M.         | N. Y. K.             | 7, Sept.          |
| London via Ports       | Malta          | P. & O.              | 8, Sept.          |
| Genoa and London       | Glengyle       | S. T. & Co.          | 9, Sept.          |
| Genoa, London and Hull | Glennlogan     | S. T. & Co.          | 16, Sept.         |
| London via Ports       | Namur          | P. & O.              | 22, Sept.         |
| London via Cape Town   | Miyasaki       | M. N. Y. K.          | 21, Sept.         |

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

|                             |             |             |           |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| New York                    | Bolton C.   | D. & Co.    | 26, Aug.  |
| New York via Japan & Panama | Tokiwa M.   | N. Y. K.    | 1, Sept.  |
| Victoria B.C. and Seattle   | Y'hama M.   | N. Y. K.    | 1, Sept.  |
| San Francisco via Japan     | China       | C. M. S. S. | 5, Sept.  |
| Vancouver via Japan         | C. P. O. S. | 5, Sept.    |           |
| San Francisco via Japan     | Monteagle   | C. P. O. S. | 8, Sept.  |
| Seattle                     | Arakan      | J. C. J. L. | 11, Sept. |
| Vancouver via Japan         | Profilus    | B. & S.     | 19, Sept. |
| San Francisco via Manila    | E. of Japan | C. P. O. S. | 20, Sept. |
| Victoria, B.C. and Seattle  | Persia M.   | T. K. K.    | 21, Sept. |
| South American Ports        | Sado M.     | N. Y. K.    | 23, Sept. |
|                             | Anyo M.     | T. K. K.    | 20, Sept. |

## AUSTRALIA

|                      |            |           |           |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Australia via Manila | St. Albans | G. L. Co. | 26, Aug.  |
| Australia via Manila | Tango M.   | N. Y. K.  | 12, Sept. |
| Australia via Manila | Eastern    | G. L. Co. | 4, Oct.   |
| Australia via Manila | Nikko M.   | N. Y. K.  | 13, Oct.  |

## SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

|                                |             |             |           |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Singapore, Penang & Calcutta   | Kumang      | J. M. Co.   | 26, Aug.  |
| Manila                         | Loongang    | J. M. Co.   | 26, Aug.  |
| Shanghai via Foochow           | Wosang      | J. M. Co.   | 26, Aug.  |
| Kobe & Yokohama                | Benton M.   | N. Y. K.    | 27, Aug.  |
| Shanghai and Yokohama          | Kitano M.   | N. Y. K.    | 27, Aug.  |
| Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong    | Kaitong     | B. & S.     | 27, Aug.  |
| Shanghai                       | Yingchow    | B. & S.     | 27, Aug.  |
| Shanghai via Swatow            | Yusang      | J. M. Co.   | 27, Aug.  |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Moji        | Shirala     | D. S. & Co. | 28, Aug.  |
| Amoy                           | Tjikini     | J. C. J. L. | 28, Aug.  |
| Manila, Cebu and Iloilo        | Chinhua     | B. & S.     | 29, Aug.  |
| Shanghai                       | Choyang     | J. M. Co.   | 29, Aug.  |
| Shanghai                       | Chenan      | B. & S.     | 29, Aug.  |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow       | Haihong     | D. L. & Co. | 29, Aug.  |
| Shanghai and Japan             | Alcinous    | B. & S.     | 30, Aug.  |
| Singapore and Sourabaya        | Chunsang    | J. M. Co.   | 31, Aug.  |
| Sandakan                       | Hinsang     | J. M. Co.   | 31, Aug.  |
| Shanghai                       | Anhui       | B. & S.     | 31, Aug.  |
| Kobe and Moji                  | Kutsang     | J. M. Co.   | 1, Sept.  |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow       | Haiching    | D. L. & Co. | 1, Sept.  |
| Kobe                           | Tibodas     | J. C. J. L. | 2, Sept.  |
| Manila                         | Yuenang     | J. M. Co.   | 2, Sept.  |
| Shanghai and Japan             | Demodocus   | B. & S.     | 2, Sept.  |
| Shanghai, Japan & Vladivostok  | Machao      | P. & O.     | 2, Sept.  |
| Shanghai and Japan             | Namur       | P. & O.     | 2, Sept.  |
| Singapore, Penang and Calcutta | Laisang     | J. M. Co.   | 2, Sept.  |
| Shanghai                       | Luchow      | B. & S.     | 3, Sept.  |
| Manila, Cebu and Iloilo        | Taming      | B. & S.     | 5, Sept.  |
| Kobe and Yokohama              | Totomi M.   | N. Y. K.    | 6, Sept.  |
| Calcutta via Ports             | Ceylon M.   | N. Y. K.    | 8, Sept.  |
| Bombay via Singapore           | Yotorofu M. | N. Y. K.    | 8, Sept.  |
| Manila                         | Titan       | B. & S.     | 9, Sept.  |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Moji        | Nikko M.    | N. Y. K.    | 10, Sept. |
| Shanghai to Yokohama           | Sardinia    | P. & O.     | 12, Sept. |

## NOTICES.

## EUROPEAN AGENCY.

**WHOLESALE** Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists Sundries.

China, Earthenware and Glassware.

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MADAME ANTONESCU, Diploma (Accouchement), will attend Ladies in their own homes. Take entire charge or visit daily from August 1, 1916, Terms moderate. For full particulars apply to PEDDER'S HILL. TELEPHONE NO. 1177.

## CONSIGNEES

**KONINKLYKE PAKET-  
VAART MAATSCHAPPY  
OF BATAVIA, JAVA.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"s. JACOB."

From SINGAPORE,

having arrived

Consignees of cargo by her are

hereby notified that all Goods are

being landed at their risk into the

hazardous and/or extra hazardous

Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company, Ltd., whence and/or

from the wharves delivery may

be obtained.

Goods not cleared by September

1st will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed & damaged

packages are to be left in the

Godowns, where they will be ex-

amined by Messrs. Goddard and

Douglas on September 1st at 10.30

a.m. Claims against the steamer

must be presented within 10 days

of arrival otherwise they will not

be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be ef-

fect by us in any case what-

ever.

Bills of Lading will be coun-

signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1916

Don't forget: after the Show,

Supper and Light Refreshments

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Open Till Midnight.

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

## CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. O. S. s. EMPRESS OF  
RUSSIA arrived Kobe on the 24th Aug.  
a.m. left Kobe on the 24th Aug. at 9 p.m.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The s.s. CHINA left Yokohama on  
the 24th August, and is due to arrive here  
on the morning of the 31st.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The American & Oriental Line Co.  
s.s. AYMERIC left Mowran for this Port  
on the 23rd Aug. with cargo from New  
York and is due here on the 1st Sept. at  
about 7 a.m.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers:

Yotorofu M. Jap. s.s. 2397, Ogura, 11th  
Aug. Singapore, 4th Aug. Gen.—  
N. Y. K.

Kumang, Br. s.s. 2077, Wheeler, 17th  
Aug. Moji, 12th Aug. Gen.—J. M.  
& Co.

Haupol, Fr. s.s. 740, Mowat, 18th Aug.—  
H. J. P. & Co.

Kumohor, Br. s.s. 16th Aug. Gen.—Marty.

Tidjan, 6th Aug. Sugar—Chinese.

Takaang, Br. s.s. 977, Matthews, 16th  
Aug.—Hongkong, 16th Aug. Coal—  
J. M. & Co.

Dive, Nor. s.s. 833, Jorgensen, 20th Aug.  
Singapore, Rice—Chinese.

Kunglung, Chi. s.s. 1741, Howie, 20th  
Aug.—Bangkok, 14th Aug. Rice—  
Chinese.

Wollowra, Br. s.s. 1678, Pritchard, 20th  
Aug.—Saigon, 16th Aug. Rice—  
E. H. Ray.

Haupol, Br. s.s. 1276, Smith, 21st Aug.  
Singapore, 15th Aug. Gen.—  
Carmichael & Clark.

Tongdong, Br. s.s. 1314, Prynn, 21st Aug.  
Singapore, 17th Aug. Rice—Chinese.

Loongang, Br. s.s. 1095, Knight, 22nd  
Aug.—Manila, 19th Aug. Gen.—J. M.  
& Co.

Selung, Nor. s.s. 865, Hoberender, 22nd Aug.—  
Bangkok, 17th Aug. Rice—T. & Co.

Santhia, Br. s.s. 3353, Robertson, 22nd  
Aug.—Moji, 17th Aug. Gen.—D. S.  
& Co.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1183, Evans, 22nd Aug.—  
Swatow, 21st Aug. Gen.—D. L.  
& Co.

Shawching, Chi. s.s. 767, Ramsland, 22nd  
Aug.—Cheloo, 17th Aug. Gen.—  
Chinese.

City of Durham, Br. s.s. 3460, Hoppins,  
23rd Aug.—Shanghai, 20th Aug.—  
Ballast—S. T. & Co.

Hinsang, Br. s.s. 1855, Kennedy, 23rd  
Aug.—Singapore, 18th Aug. Timber  
—M. & Co.

Tongtee, Chi. s.s. 882, Honda, 23rd Aug.—  
Bangkok, 15th Aug. Rice—Chinese.

Hirado M. Jap. s.s. 1685, Ito, 23rd Aug.—  
Tientsin, 17th Aug. Coal—M. B. K.

Chiyeen, Chi. s.s. 1174, Russ, 24th  
Aug.—Shanghai, 20th Aug. Gen.—  
C. M. S. Y. Co.

Chengbi, Br. s.s. 1338, Speed, 24th Aug.—  
Bangkok, 14th Aug. Rice—B. & S.

Kaifong, Br. s.s. 987, Evans, 24th Aug.—  
Haiphong, 23rd Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

Nichiro M. Jap. s.s. 1634, Hibi, 24th  
Aug.—Yokohama, 18th Aug. Coal  
—M. B. K.

Taihei M. Jap. s.s. 2101, Horinuchi, 24th  
Aug.—Dairen, 17th Aug. Coal—  
M. B. K.

Wosang, Br. s.s. 1127, Smith, 24th Aug.—  
Swatow, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Helena, Br. s.s. 4810, Baker, 24th Aug.—  
Vladivostok, 19th Aug.—Gen.—  
B. & S.

Sachueo, Br. s.s. 1150, Pascock, 24th  
Aug.—Swatow, 23rd Aug. Sambar  
—B. & S.

s. Jacob, Dut. s.s. 1855, Bauer, 24th Aug.—  
Singapore, 24th Aug. Gen.—  
J. C. J. L.

Uiv, Nor. s.s. 885, 24th Aug.—Bangkok,  
16th Aug. Rice—Chinese.

Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1356, Sidford, 25th Aug.—  
Manila, 22nd Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

Shanghai, Chi. s.s. 870, McLaren, 25th  
Aug.—Ho how, 23rd Aug. Gen.—  
Hay & Co.

Yusang, Br. s.s. 1121, Fendison, 25th  
Aug.—Swatow, 24th Aug. Gen.—  
J. M. & Co.

## VESSELS DUE.

| Agents.     | Vessel's Name. | Ton-<br>nage. | Date<br>Due. | From.         |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| D. S. & Co. | Shirala        |               | Aug. 26      | Calcutta      |
| S. T. & Co. | Tienstrae      |               | Aug. 27      | London        |
| J. C. J. L. | Tjibodas       |               | Aug. 28      | Java          |
| B. & S.     | Alcinous       | 6,742         | Aug. 29      | Liverpool     |
| B. & S.     | Petresias      | 7,606         | Aug. 30      | Liverpool     |
| C. M. S. S. | China          |               | Aug. 31      | San Francisco |
| N. Y. K.    | Tenshin Maru   | 8,000         | Aug. 31      | Kobe          |
| N. Y. K.    | Ceylon Maru    | 10,000        | Aug. 31      | Yokohama      |
| B. & S.     | Demodocus      | 6,649         | Sept. 1      | Liverpool     |
| B. & S.     | Machao         | 6,737         | Sept. 1      | Liverpool     |
| S. T. & Co. | Aymeric        |               | Sept. 1      | New York      |
| P. & O.     | Namur          |               | Sept. 2      | London        |
| B. & S.     | Titan          |               | Sept. 3      | Seattle       |
| P. & O.     | Banca          |               | Sept. 4      | Bombay        |
| P. & O.     | Sardinia       |               | Sept. 7      | Yokohama      |
| N. Y. K.    | Tango Maru     | 13,500        | Sept. 9      | Bombay        |
| B. & S.     | Protilaus      | 9,547         | Sept. 11     | Yokohama      |
| G. L. & Co. | Eastern        |               | Sept. 12     | Manila        |
| P. & O.     | Namur          |               | Sept. 21     | Australia     |
|             |                |               | Sept. 21     | Kobe          |

## NOTICE.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES—  
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers



## VICTORIA THEATRE.

A VARIETY PROGRAMME

Commenced FRIDAY 25th  
For Three Nights.

## "THE MENACE"

Topical Play in 2 parts (film d'art).

PATHE BRITISH GAZETTE,  
THE GREAT WAR. 1914-16-No. 374. Depicting the Latest Incidents.  
The Russian units at "The Camp de Mailly," France.

Also Comic Pictures and Continuation of "THE BLACK BOX MYSTERY."

SHARE MARKET  
QUOTATIONS.

Up To The Minute.

11 a.m.

|                       |     |         |         |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|---------|
| Douglases.            | sa. | \$      | 134.50. |
| Indos (Def.) b. & sa. | \$  | 127.50. |         |
| Shells.               | s.  | \$      | 110/-   |
| Forries.              | sa. | \$      | 37.50.  |
| Sagers.               | sa. | \$      | 111.00. |
| Malabons.             | b.  | \$      | 37.75.  |
| H.K. Wharves.         | sa. | \$      | 128.50. |
| K'loon Docks.         | sa. | \$      | 128.50. |
| S'hai Docks.          | b.  | \$      | 72.50.  |
| Kung Yika.            | b.  | \$      | 73.50.  |
| Trans. (L.L.) & sa.   | \$  | 7.60.   |         |
| U. Waterboats.        | sa. | \$      | 17.00.  |

POLICE RESERVE  
ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. by (Reserve) state:—

Lectures, Headquarters' Club, 5.30 p.m.  
Monday, August 28th.—Lecture on "The Duties of the Water Police, and of the Land Police on the Water Front." Water Police to attend. Optional for all other members. All Inspectors and Sergeants should attend, if possible.

Monday, September 4th.—"Chinese Bombs and other explosives." Lecture by Mr. Dovey, Government Analyst. Open to all Inspectors and Sergeants, and to all Patrolmen of one year's Service.

Patrol Duties.  
(1) Men on patrol are not to leave their Sections until relieved or until either 9.10 p.m. or 12.10 mid-night respectively.  
(2) The 8.50 reliefs must be out of the Station and moving sharply to their Sections by 9 p.m. sharp.

Patrol Defaults.  
To avoid duplication, Reports concerning Absence from and unpunctuality to attending Patrol Duties will in future be made by the Charge Room officers only. Visiting Inspectors and Sergeants in particular will note this regulation, which comes into operation on Monday, August 28th.

## DINNER AND "SMOKER."

On Wednesday evening a farewell dinner and smoking concert were given at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, to Messrs. J. Coaker and J. Malcolm, of H. M. Torpedo Depot, Kowloon, who have since left for home. The chair was occupied by Mr. Charles Bond, Mr. W. Steele being in the vice-chair. After the repast, which was very excellently served, a most enjoyable programme was given, those contributing being Messrs. Loder, J. Oxberry, T. Mallet, Oawsey, Kewings, Crocker, and the Palace Quartette. Several toasts were honoured, among these being the healths of the departing comrades. An interesting presentation was made by Mr. Bond during the evening this being a silver wrist watch and silver-mounted blackwood stick to the two friends who were being entertained. In making the presentation, Mr. Bond wished them every success and happiness, a sentiment which was heartily received.

## Rare Flowers.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. F. A. Haselard at the Police Court this morning, with stealing growing blooms, valued at 25 cents. Inspector Sim said he was given to understand that these blooms were very rare flowers, and that the Treasury Department was anxious to preserve the plants.

POLICE RESERVE  
DISCIPLINE.

Mr. Jenkin's Warning to "Slackers"

A Chinese Police Reserve constable was to-day charged at the instance of Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) with being absent from duty without leave. Defendant said that it rained one day, so he did not go.

Mr. Jenkin said the man was charged with neglect of duty. He was absent from patrol duty on July 28, and was also absent on August 17. He was the first Police Reserve constable who had been put on the charge sheet, but the time had come when more would have to be put on. Many of the men were getting a little slack and did not seem to appreciate the duties before them.

A sergeant said the duty on August 17, which was ignored, was a special duty.

Mr. Jenkin said this special duty was punishment awarded by him to preserve discipline. In view of this, the offence was more serious.

Defendant pleaded ignorance with regard to the regulation for permission to stay off duty for illness.

The case was adjourned until Monday.

## WAR PROFITS TAX.

Some Outspoken Remarks.

In the course of a speech at the annual meeting of the General Electric Company, in London, Mr. Frederick Walker said that if capital was being sunk in works extensions in order to place a company like this in a position to do good work for the Empire as a whole, it seemed slightly unreasonable the company should also then be told that whatever losses might be made in times of peace should not be made up in times of war, when they had the Government stepping in to say that 50 per cent. of the profit was to go into the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be increased to 60 per cent., and, according to gossip, probably to 95 per cent. If they were to so discourage those enterprising companies and individuals who placed at the disposal of the Empire the means of protecting it, sacrificing larger amounts of idle capital in time of peace, the effect would be to drive those industries to America, and to other neutral countries, and they would certainly not contribute 50, 60, or any percentage at all to the National Exchequer. He personally was a director of a small company, which, having been recently started, had constantly to be fed with capital, with the result that it was hardly in a position to produce any profit until the year 1914. In that year, with the capital he was able to assist them with, the company made a profit up to the commencement of the war of about £2,000. Then came the war, and a patriotic Government told them that half of the £2,000 was to go to the National Exchequer, although not one sixpence of it was produced in consequence of the war. If the books had been made up on July 31 not a penny would have gone to the National Exchequer, but in consequence of the books being made up after the export tax legislation they were to be fined to the extent he had mentioned, although it had nothing whatever to do with war profit. If that sort of encouragement was going to be meted out by his Britannic Majesty's Government to companies of this kind he thought the sooner the General Electric Co. established its business in some other country, where something like justice was done to those people who placed their capital at the disposal of the

## THE DEUTSCHLAND.

Probably a Converted War Submarine.

Since the U.S.A. Government has declared the Deutschland to be a peaceful trading ship, it is of interest to take stock of her possible dimensions and power. Therefore, the following article from the *Journal of Commerce* is of importance:—

The particulars that have been published with regard to the German submarine Deutschland are evidently, in the main, not based on proper information, or are intended to mislead. Some time ago, the possibility of submarine liners was discussed in these columns, and although opinions differed somewhat, it was generally agreed that they would not be a commercial proposition, although it was accepted as a fact that such vessels could easily be built if the necessary steps were taken.

All accounts seem to agree in giving the length of the Deutschland as 300ft., and the beam 40ft.; it is also stated that she is fitted with two 600 n.p.o. engines. In spite of this, the surface speed is stated to be 14 knots. It is doubtful if even this speed could be obtained in a ship with the horsepower mentioned and of the principal dimensions given; it would probably be nearer the truth to say that her speed would be 12 knots. A liner with a speed of 14 knots could hardly be ranked in the first class. On the other hand, if the dimensions are correct her displacement would be in the neighbourhood of 3,500 tons. Of this, certainly not more than 1,000 tons would be available for cargo, so that a total weight of ship and machinery of 2,500 tons is necessary to carry 1,000 tons of cargo when the power of submergence is a necessary adjunct to the boat. We should like to see such a proposition placed before a responsible shipowner; his reply would probably be to the effect that for that weight of light ship he could carry a cargo of 5,000 tons, and if necessary, at a speed equal to that of Germany's alleged submarine merchantman.

There are very good reasons why the ration of deadweight to total displacement will always be small in a submarine merchant ship, as compared with that of a surface boat. In the first place, two distinct sets of machinery must be provided, one for surface propulsion and the other for propulsion under water. Even if a very small submerged speed is considered satisfactory, the machinery to develop the necessary power will weigh at least as much as that required for surface driving. The result is, therefore, that the submarine must carry twice as much machinery weight as a surface boat. Then, again, if it is intended to submerge the vessel, the hull must be made exceptionally strong to withstand pressure, and a good deal of space must be provided in the ship to carry water ballast for submerging. All this means extra weight of hull, and makes it enormously heavier than that of a surface ship. A submarine must of necessity be circular in shape, or nearly so; consequently she does not lend herself to economical stowage of cargo. In addition, passage ways must be provided through the cargo, and its ventilation on the surface—and especially when submerged—introduces many complications. Altogether, such a boat could not be built for less than three times the cost of an ordinary surface cargo boat of the same light weight. The considerable difference between the deadweights has already been pointed out, and it means that the first cost of the ship must be at least three times that of a surface vessel. The

When the vast amount of tonnage imported into Germany in normal times is remembered, and the number of ships taken to carry it, it will be readily seen that at least five times as many submarines would be required as there were surface ships trading to Germany, in order to cope with the total tonnage. Fifty, or even one hundred such submarines as the Deutschland—assuming they were all successful in carrying out their duties in time of war—would only provide Germany with a very small fraction of her normal imports.

In discussing the position, the most favourable reports in regard to the Deutschland have been taken into consideration; later reports give the displacement as 1,000 and the cargo as 375 tons. This displacement is probably near the truth if the length of 300ft. can be taken as accurate, although there can be no doubt that such a vessel would not carry 375 tons cargo, unless she was run very nearly awash in the surface condition; that is to say, without any power of rising further out of the water without jettisoning some of the cargo.

The probable explanation of the matter is that the vessel is in reality an ordinary naval submarine, which has simply been converted into a cargo carrier for the occasion. Such a conversion could easily be effected even if the vessel was complete. It would only be necessary to remove the submerged torpedo tubes, the stowage for spare torpedoes, and the guns. Some small pieces of auxiliary machinery used in connection with the torpedo equipment could also be dispensed with. The latest reports appear to show that the vessel was not armed in any way, although some of the criterion of the incorrectness of the reports about her can be formed from the statement—generally made at first—that she carried two 3in. guns in her conning tower. To those familiar with the conning tower of a submarine—and their number is probably still few—such a statement has only to be made to be disbelieved.

Speaking generally on the question of the power of submarines to run submerged, it should be noted that although statements were made at first that Deutschland had covered 1,800 miles under the surface, we now have the statement of the captain that she actually only did 90 miles underwater. The limited radius of action of submarines when running submerged is hardly under-estimated. For the vessel in question her maximum radius of action would be about 30 miles certainly not more than 40, and whilst such a distance would be invaluable at times it is apparent that it is impossible for submarines to cover long distances under water. It is true that submarines do, in many cases, remain submerged for 24 hours or even more, but during that time they are not running about, merely resting on the bottom. In the case of the Deutschland, making the voyage across the Atlantic, such a procedure would not be possible since the depth of the water would be much greater than that to which the submarine could sink with safety. In the North Sea and the English Channel, or generally near a coast, it would be possible for the submarine to sink suddenly to the bottom in order to escape detection.

This exploit of the "U" liner may be looked upon as a typical German sensation, and while it raises many interesting complicated legal points, it may be safely predicted that such vessels—although they may be built in fairly large numbers—will not seriously affect the commercial blockade of a country. Marine transportation has been, and always will be, carried on in the main by surface vessels; resort to submarine boats—lower, the efficiency of a successful

## FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.

Stirring Scene at Review of Allied Troops.

Paris, July 14.—There was note of triumph in the celebration of the French National Fete today in Paris. For the first time since the war Paris was given an opportunity to cheer combined detachments of the Allied troops and the people of Paris with the spirit of victory exultant in their hearts took advantage of it to the full. Certainly not since the days before the war has there been seen in Paris such a vast crowd as that which lined the boulevards to see the glorious fighting men of France and her Allies pass by after the review on the Esplanade des Invalides.

Almost all the troops reviewed by President Poincare were fresh from the front—French and Colonial infantry, Belgian cyclists and Lanciers, Scots Guards, Black Watch, Russians, and a contingent of Anzacs. The rain that fell just before the review could not damp the enthusiasm of the thousands of spectators, as to the sound of martial music the troops arrived and took up position.

A feature of the spectacle was the detachments of wounded soldiers who, in charge of nurses, had been given seats of honour on the terrace from which they could watch the march-past of their comrades, who are still carrying on the great fight. The President of the Republic, after the ceremony, proceeded to the Petit Palais to distribute the first 500 diplomas to the families of soldiers who have fallen in the service of their country. And now came the grand procession. The troops headed by the gallant Belgians, marched down the Champs Elysees, the Rus Boyals, past the Madeleine, and right along the grand boulevards to Place de la Republique. What enthusiasm, what ovations, what shouts of admiration, gratitude and pride went out to the men of the Allied armies as the forest of bayonets moved onwards beneath the trees in their summer foliage, the steel glinting in the sun, which had now come out to shine on the scene. The troops swept forward amid a constant roar of cheering, swelling at times to a mighty sound as of thunder. Handkerchiefs waved from every window and balcony, flowers were showered on the battle-stained troops at every step.

The Scots Guards, with their bagpipes and band, were given a splendid ovation. So, indeed, were all the detachments, the men of Canada, New Zealand, and Australia, the Belgians, and the Russians, who have travelled round the world to take their place in the fighting ranks of the West, and who now marched along singing and giving a strange impression of strength and resistible.

Although not louder or more demonstrative, the welcome of the people to the French regiments seemed to have a special tinge of tenderness and affection.

## The N. D. L.

The North-German Lloyd, although it is not allowed to publish an annual report, has issued a short account of "its activities in the second year of war." It says that as regards the future much will depend upon the "compensation" which is to be made to the German shipping companies for their war "sacrifices."

out of all proportion to the outlay. The present case is indicative of the sore straits into which Germany has been placed by the successful British blockade.

GERMANY AND THE  
OFFENSIVE.

Allies' "Lying Telegrams."

London, July 18.—Newspaper correspondents in Holland are sending dispatches based on an appeal which they say, the German General Staff has made to the people of Germany, calling for popular confidence in its conduct of the war.

Thus, the *Daily News* correspondent quotes from it as follows:—

"Never has the world experienced anything so stupendous as the present battles. Never has an army braved what ours has braved," and also:—

"The enemy is sending out every few hours claims to have taken villages, woods and thousands of prisoners, in reports that are no longer couched in the language of soldiers, but are fantastic hymns of victory that mock truth, in an effort to undermine German confidence."

Pleads for Holloway. The *Daily Mail's* Amsterdam correspondent quotes an appeal made by the *Wezer Zeitung* of Bremen for wholehearted support of Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg. It states that the position of Germany at the present moment is:—

"The hour has come when we must clench our teeth and summon all our power and determination for the situation is grave."

"Our offensive before Verdun has got its teeth in so tight that it is absolutely unable to let go. Our Austrian allies' fine offensive in Italy has long been condemned to a standstill, and the plucky advance of the Turks in Persia in gaining only at a subsidiary field of operations, and now the English and French are hard upon us on the Somme. The Russians are upon us from Riga to Roumania, and the Anglo-Boers in East Africa. Avions in tying up the Austrians and Hungarians, and Salonica the Bulgarians. In Armenia and in the region of the Suez Canal the Turks are making no progress worth mentioning."

"Anxious sighs rise to heaven; owing simply to the inexhaustible rain which seems to be literally in alliance with the enemy blockading us. In every quarter and corner are difficulties and obstacles, raising again and again the anxious cry, How shall these things end?"

The *Wezer Zeitung* proceeds to comfort its readers and urges them to note how cool and unalarmed is the General Staff. It begs them to give the military authorities that full confidence they asked for in the circular sent from Western headquarters, and above all urges that at this moment Germans should throw no stones in the Chancellor's thorny path.

The paper assures its readers that the war has reached its zenith, and adds: "The mercifully descending curve will be shorter than the ascending. France is exhausted and for years Italy and Russia are economically ruined. England, with her uninvolved Irish problem and her national service as thorns in her flesh, shows unmistakable signs of decay."

The paper concludes that, black as the present may look, "the future belongs to the Germans."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Rotterdam correspondent quotes the following from the "appeal to the people at home" issued from General Headquarters:—

"At last something has come to pass which realises, at least, a part of the object of our enemy to obtain a unity of front. The general storm against the protecting wall of our noblest blood is to obtain for him victory, hitherto denied in all of the individual elements of war."

## NEXT FOOTBALL SEASON.

Newcastle and Blackburn Rovers to Play.

At a meeting of the Football League in Manchester it was agreed that the game should be carried on next season in sections as was the case last season, clubs paying one per cent. of net receipts towards the general expenses of the League, and five per cent. to be given to charities.

It was decided that each club should retain possession of its own receipts. An amendment to the effect that the receipts be pooled received little support. Several of the leading clubs intimated that as their standing charges were very large they would, if the amendment was carried, be compelled to withdraw.

Newcastle United and Blackburn Rovers were added to the Lancashire section, but the two Bradford clubs, Huddersfield and Leeds City, were refused admission to the Lancashire section on the grounds of unfairness to Midland clubs; so the Lancashire section will be comprised as follows:—Blackburn Rovers, Bolton Wanderers, Burnley, Everton, Liverpool, Manchester United, Manchester City, Stockport, Southport Central, Stoke, Rochdale, Bury, Newcastle, Blackpool, Oldham and Preston North End.

In the Midland section Birmingham take the place of Derby County, who are not playing. Rotherham and Chesterfield were re-elected.

The meeting decided that the entertainment tax should be added to the ordinary admission fee.

Mr. J. McKenna (Liverpool), who presided, said that football players generally were deserving of all praise not only for their loyalty to the clubs, but for their enthusiasm in providing such excellent sport for the people and for thousands of wounded soldiers.

Everton proposed that home clubs should take gate receipts, and an amendment by Oldham Athletic and Bury, advocating pooling, was easily defeated.

"The masses of steel which half the world prepares for him he flings against our brave men to break their will, and then rushes upon them in thick waves of white, yellow, brown and black."

"Never has the world experienced anything so stupendous. Never has an army braved what ours has braved."

"To the campaign of arms our enemies unite with a will to starve us and a campaign of lies. Both the latter are intended for the heads and hearts of those at home. His flood of lying telegrams is intended to undermine our determination."

"In reading the brief but entirely reliable announcements they receive from their own leaders the German people will recognise the enemy's reports for what they are worth, namely, wicked attempts to rob them of the rest, reasonableness and confidence which the soldier must feel at his back if he joyfully is to continue doing his duty for the protection of the Fatherland."

"Our army braves iron and fire. At home we will not allow ourselves to be shaken in our confidence in the army must be at one in will for belief in victory."

Major Morant in commenting on this document says:—"Our Upper Army Command deserves our confidence, and we will give it. Why should those at home not do so? Let us listen to the warning from Great Headquarters in this appeal, which regard as so extraordinarily important to those of us at home."



S.-SELLERS; SA-SALES; B.-BUYERS; N.-NOMINAL.

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